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CURRENT INTELLIGENCE RELATING TO NATIONAL SECURITY

State Dept. review completed

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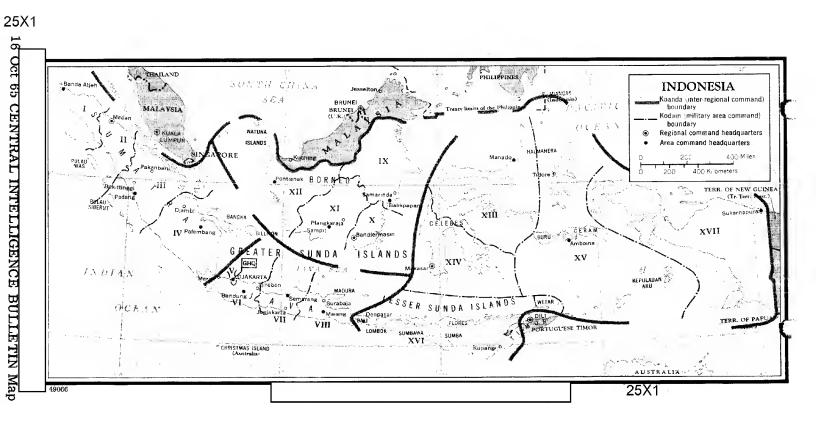
CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE BULLETIN

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*Indonesia: (Information as of 4:30 AM EDT)

Anti-Communist military leaders still appear doubtful concerning the success of their efforts against the Indonesian Communist Party.

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The army meanwhile is still moving against 30 September elements. It has ordered regional authorities to prohibit the activities of political and mass organizations clearly involved in the 30 September movement. Presumably these include the Communist youth and women's front organizations and possibly the peasant organization. Two other Communist-dominated youth groups were "frozen" several days ago.7

Indications are that Sukarno plans to make Communist Party Chairman Aidit a major scapegoat for the 30 September affair. The Indonesian Foreign Ministry has given Western press correspondents an inaccurate version of events at a mass rally on 28 September at which both Sukarno and Aidit spoke. The version portrays Aidit as anti-Sukarno and hence anti-Indonesian. 7

India-Pakistan: Cease-fire violations continue on a minor scale, as both India and Pakistan attempt to bolster their political, economic, and military strength.

Air Marshal Nur Khan, commander in chief of the Pakistani Air Force, has admitted to Ambassador McConaughy that on 14 October Pakistani aircraft were used in ground support missions about 400 miles south of Lahore in the Indian state of Rajasthan. Khan claimed that India had used aircraft against Pakistani troops on 13 October, and said the "modest" scale of Pakistani air action should not necessarily lead to further escalation. This is the first official admission of the use of aircraft in combat since the cease-fire went into effect, although each side has charged the other with using planes against ground troops on several occasions.

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The Pakistani Government has instituted controls to conserve foreign exchange and reverse the present trend of declining industrial output caused by postponement of the aid-to-Pakistan consortium meeting. These controls presumably will continue until the size and timing of aid from consortium countries become clear.

Congo (Leopoldville): The political situation has remained calm, and there have been no local disturbances in the wake of Tshombé's dismissal.

Premier-designate Evariste Kimba is continuing his consultations on forming a new government

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The US

Embassy expects that the proposed 15-member cabinet will be dominated by followers of President Kasavubu and Minister of Interior Nendaka, although a few posts may go to members of Tshombe's party.

The US Embassy assesses Kimba as a moderate, intelligent, knowledgeable politician, friendly to the US. However, it believes that even if he gets his government confirmed, he will be relatively weak and under the thumbs of Kasavubu and Nendaka.

Tshombé to date gives every indication that he intends to pursue a strictly legal course, although the embassy points out that some violent reaction by some of his more ardent supporters cannot be discounted. No unusual troop movements have occurred, and the chief of the white mercenaries, Colonel Hoare, seems bent on continuing his campaign against the rebels in the eastern Congo.

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Scandinavia: Swedish officials have again raised the question of a Nordic defense alliance as an alternative to continued Norwegian and Danish membership in NATO after 1969.

Recently in a public discussion Prime Minister Erlander suggested that such an alliance rejected by the Danes and Norwegians in 1948, might again become topical in 1969. Earlier this week in a radio interview, Defense Minister Andersson reiterated Sweden's willingness to join its neighbors in a defense pact in the event Norway and Denmark decide to leave NATO.

Norwegian and Danish officials have thus far reacted coolly to the offer, and they deny persistent reports that it has been discussed on an official level with the Swedes. Nevertheless, the US Embassy in Oslo believes that an intense public debate is taking shape in Norway on the question of Norway's future relationship with NATO and whether a Nordic defense alliance could provide a meaningful alternative.

Uruguay: Tension appears to have eased in Montevideo, but security measures remain in effect.

The government has closed one pro-Communist newspaper -- thus triggering a strike by all newspapers -and threatened to apply severe wage penalties to striking employees of the government autonomous agencies There are as yet no indications that govand banks. ernment and labor leaders are consulting in an attempt to solve the basic dispute, which centers on the Communist-led unions demand for a 50-percent wage raise. Labor has refused a government offer of a 25-percent package increase and has pointed out that the cost of living is expected to rise more than 60 percent The government still has not announced this year. long-promised economic reform measures which would be one of the key factors in reaching a solution. 7

The Uruguayan Communist Party plans to sustain and exploit current labor tension but still hopes to avoid a direct confrontation with the government. No important Communist Party or labor official has been arrested despite the continuing government detention of suspected subversives.

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Brazil: President Castello Branco is still attempting to find a solution to the crisis caused by the military's alarm over victories won by ex-President Kubitschek's Social Democratic Party in the most important states in the 3 October gubernatorial elections. Castello Branco has made some proposals to mollify his critics, but according to the US Embassy he faces a difficult period of consolidating his political and military support. He is relying heavily on the loyalty of War Minister Costa e Silva, who may be the main factor in the current crisis in preventing an open clash between the President and the armed forces.

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The Special Assistant for National Security Affairs

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The Secretary of State

The Under Secretary of State

The Under Secretary of State for Political Affairs

The Deputy Under Secretary of State for Political Affairs

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The Department of Defense

The Secretary of Defense

The Deputy Secretary of Defense

The Secretary of the Army

The Secretary of the Navy

The Secretary of the Air Force

The Assistant Secretary of Defense (International Security Affairs)

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Chief of Staff, United States Air Force

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The Assistant Chief of Staff for Intelligence, Department of Army

The Director of Naval Intelligence, Department of Navy

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